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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JANUARY 15, 1900.

To Meet in This City.

Chairman Dawson, of the Republican State Central committee, has called a meeting of that body, to be held in Wheeling on February 21, to decide on a date and the place for holding the next state convention. The selection of the date for the meeting in this city was a happy one, as it will be on the eve of "Dewey Day," and naturally, with the large crowd of visitors that will be in the city at that time, there will be many prominent Republicans from different sections of the state among them, and with whom, no doubt, the members of the committee will be glad to confer.

Now that it is known that the committee will meet here it behooves the Republicans of the city to bring their influence to bear in inducing the committee to select Wheeling as the place for the state convention. The chamber of commerce will meet to-morrow night to appoint a committee to appear before the State Central committee to urge the claims of this city. The Intelligencer does not urge the matter in any selfish spirit, but purely on the grounds of justice, and fairness. It has been a long time since Wheeling has had the honor of entertaining a Republican state convention, although our Democratic friends have twice selected this place within a few years. If the judgment of the committee favors another city, well and good, but we think the claims of Wheeling can be placed in such a light to convince the members of that body that it is "our turn."

In this connection the Charleston Mail Tribune has the following:

The fact that movements are on foot to have the West Virginia League of Republican Clubs hold a meeting in Wheeling, Friday, February 23, the day following "Dewey Day" celebration, coupled with the fact a call is likely to be issued for a meeting of the Republican state central committee at the same place, shows that the Republican party organization in this state is ready to line up for the battle of 1900. The committee meeting will decide upon a date and place for holding the state convention, and will probably be at Wheeling, February 21.

The Wheeling people are also making an effort to have the convention come to that city. There may be other places that will exercise the same laudable ambition, but to the great mass of voters almost any place will do. The main point is the work the convention will do, and the placing in the field of a strong ticket. The good sense of the Republican voters and delegates may be safely relied upon to do this. It is true that the party is in good shape in both state and nation, in each case the work of the administration being clean, business-like and progressive. When the time comes when the Republicans have thrown down the gauntlet of battle and the Democracy picks it up, they will find upon what impregnable ground the Republican party is entrenched.

Pettigrew Smoked Out.

Those public men who are opposed to the Philippine war are not sincere in their professions, and their hollow mockery of sympathy with the "poor, oppressed followers of Aguinaldo" is Tartuffian in the extreme. All of the resolutions of inquiry introduced in Congress were not inspired solely for information, but were framed to harass the administration, and, if possible, to get an issue for the issueless Democratic party. Senator Pettigrew's resolution was only an "open door" for him to pour forth his bile and vilify the President. His inquiry professed to ask for information concerning the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection, but in reality asked for only a certain amount of information. He did not want the whole truth, but only that part which would serve his purpose. But Pettigrew was effectually blocked in his purpose by Senator Lodge's amendment which called for all the correspondence bearing on the government's relations with the Philippines. But this discredited Dakotan insisted that the Philippines were in some way deceived as to the intentions of the United States, which, of course, is not true. The information already before the public shows conclusively that the administration at no time contemplated setting up a Philippine republic, nor in any way recognized the existence of any so-called republic. The President's order of May 19, 1898, to the commander of the military expedition to Manila, directed him to declare to the Filipinos that the Americans came not to make war upon them, but "to protect them in their homes, their employments, and their personal and religious rights."

"The only question of averting in the Philippines," says the Chicago

Inter-Ocean, "was between the United States and Spain. That question was settled by the treaty of Paris. That there might be no doubt in the minds of the natives, the commander at Manila was directed on August 17, 1898, that 'there must be no joint occupation,' and that all must recognize the authority of the United States. General Otis was directed on December 21, 1898, to declare the extension of American sovereignty to all parts of the islands by virtue of the treaty of Paris, and 'to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends.' He was also admonished to use every possible means to avert a conflict with the natives. No change in this proclamation was made by General Otis. Its terms as to sovereignty were so definite that the day it was published in Manila Aguinaldo issued a manifesto declaring that he never agreed to recognize American sovereignty, and protesting against General Otis' signing himself military governor. This disposes of Pettigrew's claim that Otis endeavored to deceive the Filipinos as to American policy. Commissioners appointed by Aguinaldo met every day in January with commissioners appointed by Otis to discuss a scheme of government and American sovereignty.

Two days before the senate was to vote upon the treaty Aguinaldo declared war against the United States, and his troops attacked the American lines. The Philippine commission, on arriving in the islands, repeated and amplified the President's preceding orders and proclamations, asserting the sovereignty of the United States over the islands and again assuring the people that the amplest self-government compatible with the rights and obligations of the United States would be granted them. The Tagal leaders knew from the beginning the attitude of this government and were never deceived, however much they deceived their unfortunate followers."

The Crisis in Kentucky.

The situation in Kentucky is quite critical through the evil persistence of Goebel in pursuing a course calculated to bring on a bloody strife. It will certainly be a day of wrath for Kentucky should this political revolutionist succeed in beguiling the legislature to declare him to have been the rightfully elected governor. The action of Goebel is monstrously impudent. The contest inaugurated by the defeated candidate for governor is in the hands of Goebel's tools, the proceedings being conducted in an arbitrary manner and entirely without regard to law. The objections of the Republicans to the contest proceedings and the reasons why they are illegal are that the Democratic members of the legislature, with a few exceptions, had their minds made up, and were committed in advance to the filing of the contest to vote to seat Goebel and Beckham; that the committees trying the contests are fraudulently constituted and can have no just powers, because of the fraudulent manner in which they were drawn, as charged by the Republicans, and not denied by Clerk Leigh; that the time allowed for taking evidence is so short as to be practically amount to a denial to the contestants of the right to prove their cases, and that the refusal to accept depositions as evidence operates in the same manner.

According to this reasoning the case is brought, Governor Taylor's attorneys claim, within some of the inhibitions of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

The Democrats who opposed Goebel in the late election have issued an appeal, which does not mince matters. It truthfully recites that the Democratic party has been put in the position of an enemy to the public peace and a menace to popular institutions, with a record of unparalleled outrages during the past year. The appeal continues to say: "If the people of Kentucky speak directly to their representatives, in commanding tones, they may yet save the state and the party from irretrievable disaster and unexampled disgrace." If you are still loyal to the platform of 1896 and desire this year to give your candidate for President the electoral vote of Kentucky, you must not permit the political desperadoes in control of the Democratic caucus at Frankfort to make the party responsible for the action of the reckless leaders now in control of the legislature."

But we do not believe this will have any effect on Goebel and his satellites in crime. We presume he poses in Kentucky like McGraw did in West Virginia, and wishes "to preserve to Kentucky a republican form of government." These able tricksters in politics have funny ideas sometimes.

Though showing smaller gains alike in volume and percentage than in recently preceding months, the gross railway earnings report to Bradstreet's for the month of December is a quite favorable one. Briefly summarized, it indicates that 104 roads, operating about 100,000 miles of road, show aggregate gross receipts of \$56,396,942, a gain of 7.6 per cent over December, 1898, and following progressive gains over preceding Decembers for several years past.

The record of railroad receiverships during the year 1899 shows a gratifying diminution. Only ten roads passed under the care of the courts, the total mileage represented being 1,919 miles, as compared with eighteen roads, with over 2,000 miles of track, in 1898. The aggregate capital involved in these occurrences last year was \$52,000,000, as compared with \$128,000,000 the year before.

We were told to await the arrival of mail advices before expressing any opinion on Consul Macrum's strange evacuation of Pretoria. Letters from him have been received by the state department which increase rather than dispel the mystery of his action.

It appears that the Boers do not monopolize the sympathy market of this country, if we may judge from that large pro-English meeting held in Chicago Saturday night.

The Goebel Democrats deny that Bryan has advised the dropping of the contest in that state, but the Louisville Post reiterates the assertion and prints the following as the concluding paragraph of Bryan's letter to Senator

elect Blackburn: "It appears to me that the action of the Democrats in Kentucky is without precedent. The Republicans have been given the certificates and it would appear to an outsider that the best interests of the Democratic party demand that the Republicans be allowed to serve out the full terms of the state offices. In fact, I believe the salvation of the party to a certain extent depends upon the abandonment by the Democrats of the contest proceedings."

Honors equal to those paid the Duke of Wellington await General Lord Kitchener should he succeed in retrieving the glory of British arms in South Africa.

Mr. Bryan again insists that he is running for president on the same old issues, and that all statements to the contrary are spurious.

The movement of seventy-five thousand Russian troops close to the border of Afghanistan has an ominous look for British India.

The Louisville Courier Journal is having a equally time bolstering up Goebel's assault on law, decency and order.

ACCUMULATING AND GIVING.

"If There Were No Fortunes There Could Be No Benefactions."

Boston Globe: Charles T. Yerkes, who has amassed \$15,000,000 in fifteen years, recently declared before a meeting of commercial teachers in Chicago: "Great wealth does not bring happiness." Mr. Carnegie was so convinced of this fact that he determined never to die rich, and it looks as if he might succeed in living up to his resolution.

There was always a vague theory among rich men that wealth could not buy much, and that men are hardly more than the stewards of wealth. If we are to judge of what was bestowed in benefactions last year for education and charity, it really looks as though the rich were beginning to take it seriously and to practice it.

Last year's benefactions exceed all previous records. They amount to the surprising total of \$79,749,958, as compared with \$23,949,900 in 1898, \$36,612,814 in 1897, \$33,670,129 in 1896, \$25,345,534 in 1895, and \$19,567,171 in 1894. In the preparation of these statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests of less than \$1,000.

Of the total amount for 1899 there was given to educational institutions the extraordinary sum of \$55,851,817, to charities \$13,205,676, to churches \$3,892,593, to museums and art galleries \$2,688,500, and to libraries \$5,014,400.

Looking at the situation from one noteworthy point of view, if there were no great fortunes there could be no great benefactions. If accumulations had been forbidden by statute beyond a certain sum, there would have been no Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Union-Grand College, and Stanford University, Vanderbilt University, Clark University at Worcester, University of Chicago, or Colby University, as they exist to-day.

Accumulation is in itself not a bad thing. Some men are born with a special genius for it, and others have little or no aptitude for it. It is benefaction or the blessing. Last year's long list of "bread casters" looks as though many of the rich were beginning to realize it.

Scored Last.

Chicago Tribune: There was only one vacant seat in the rear car of the "L" train when the woman with the resolute look and pointed nose came in. It was by the side of a man with a soiled face and watery eye, but she took it.

After sitting a few moments in silence she elevated her chin, looked from side to side, and sniffed audibly. A few moments later she repeated the operation, looking with unspeakable severity at the man by her side. Apparently she had located the disturbance, whatever it was.

"Beg y'r pardon, ma'am," said the person with the watery eye, "are you 'happit' h'mphing at me?"

"I am sir," she replied.

"What 'amatter, ma'am?"

"I think it's a shame!"

"What say, ma'am?"

"I say I think it's a shame for a man like you to come into a car and seat himself among decent people!"

"I do, sir! You are drunk. You are offensive! I say it's a shame for such a man to thrust himself in among respectable people!"

"Beg y'r pardon, ma'am, but I didn't thrust myself in here by you. I was already here when you came in."

"I had a husband like you," she said, with concentrated scorn, "I'd give him poison!"

"Mad'm," he rejoined, looking her over with a feeble sort of smile, "if I had a wife like you I'd take it."

And she elevated her chin some more, but didn't say anything.

Was He Superstitious?

Indianapolis Press: The dignified gentleman with the buckskin gloves saw a pin lying on the sidewalk. He stooped to pick it up without removing his gloves.

The first grab essayed about three grains of sand, but the dignified gentleman persisted. A bootblack, newboy, and two idlers stopped to see the performance, and with this nucleus the crowd gathered rapidly and began offering advice.

"Good for you, old boy!"

"Now you got it!"

"Somebody git him a derriek!"

"Say, ain't you afraid of apoplexy?"

"Stick to it!" called a voice with a suspicious intonation of insincerity, and the pin was picked up and the dignified man drew a small box from his overcoat pocket, opened it, and said:

"Well said, my friend. 'Stick to it' has always been my motto, and you will find it blown in each and every bottle of this justly celebrated mulligan, which I am offering at the small price of twenty-five cents a bottle. It—"

But the crowd had melted away, with the exception of the man who had spoken the "cue."

New Cable Lines.

France is absolutely dependent upon England for news of the Transvaal war, because the cables are under her control, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people, who, after allowing dyspepsia to settle upon them, spend a fortune seeking deliverance. Save your money, and try Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, the medicine which never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound.

Flat Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound.

Hand work finished 10 cents per pound.

At LUTZ BROS.

Home Steam Laundry.

IF business men and merchants consult their best interests they will advertise in the Intelligencer.



Collapse.

Caused by overwork? No, caused by undernourishment. Work rarely causes collapse. It

is worry—the outcome of a low condition of the nervous system and inadequate nutrition which generally causes collapse. The collapse seems sudden, but in reality it is a slow process. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the nourishment in the food eaten is only partially extracted and imperfectly assimilated. The blood becomes impure; the very fount of life is poisoned, and some day all the faculties and functions go on a strike. That's collapse. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies the blood and builds up the weak body with sound healthy flesh.

"I was cured of a very bad case of indigestion, associated with torpid liver, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. R. Ward, of Byramide, Putnam Co., N. Y. "Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite; could not sleep, nor work but very little; bowels constipated, and life was a misery to me. After taking four bottles I felt so well that I went to work, but soon got worse, so I used it about eight weeks longer, when I was permanently cured."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

If the Chinese could shoot as well as the Boers, nobody would open their door without knocking.—Puck.

An Exception.—Father—History repeats itself. Son—It doesn't in our school. They make us kids do it.—Judge.

"I see that Mormon Robbers spoke for five hours at a stretch." "Perhaps he never gets chance at home."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Kind that Stays.—"Our new cook has been with us three weeks now." "Yet you don't seem happy." "No; she can't cook."—Chicago Record.

Sunday school teacher (in Chicago).—Why did the Wise Men come from the East? Bright Scholar.—Because they were wise men.—Philadelphia Record.

First M. D.—What a lot of things have been found in the vermiform appendix. Second M. D.—And look at the money that's been taken out of it.—Life.

Inequalities of Fate.—"Carolus Duran won't paint a portrait for less than \$4,000." "Dear me, and lots of artists who would paint one for forty cents can't make a living."—Indianapolis Journal.

Often the Case.—Mrs. Frontpage (to minister's wife)—Why is your husband always asking for money, money, money? Minister's Wife (wearily)—I presume it's because he never gets it.—New York Weekly.

In the far west an editor wrote feverishly. "Liberty is dead!" were the burning words his pencil traced. Then he thought deeply. After a long while he added: "New York and Washington papers please copy!"—Detroit Journal.

Physician (with ear to patient's chest)—There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once. Patient (anxiously)—That swelling is my pocketbook, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much.—Harlem Life.

A Serious Prospect.—Little Bobby began attending church regularly a few weeks ago, but it was not thought that the services had particularly impressed him. Last Sunday, however, the sermon was on the origin of Eve. The next day an unusually active game of tag resulted in Bobby's running into the house, and calling to his mamma: "Oh, mamma, I've an awful pain in my stomach. Say, mamma, you suppose I'm going to have a wife, do you?"—Life.

"The Reg'lar Army Man."

The following verses, which have a decidedly Kiplingque flavor, were clipped from a communication to the Oxford Press, published at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., from a private soldier in the Twelfth United States Infantry, on duty in the Philippines.

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvedere,"
 Ter sparkle in the sun;
 He don't parade with gay cockade,
 And poeies in his gun;
 He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
 So lovely, slick and span,
 He wears a crust of tan and dust,
 The reg'lar army man;
 The marchin', perchin',
 Pipe-clay starchin'
 Reg'lar army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,
 Nor yet at social tea,
 And on the day he gets his pay
 He's apt to spend it free;
 He ain't no temperance advocate,
 He likes ter fill the can;
 He's kinder rough an', maybe, tough,
 The reg'lar army man;
 Sometimes swearin',
 Reg'lar army man.

No state'll call him "noble son,"
 He ain't no ladies' pet,
 But let a row start anyhow,
 They'll send for him, you bet!
 He don't cut any ice at all
 In fashion's social plan,
 He gets the job ter face a mob,
 The reg'lar army man;
 The millin', drillin',
 Made fer killin',
 Reg'lar army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
 When he goes off ter war,
 He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
 From mayor or governor;
 He packs his kit in knapsack up,
 And trots off in the van,
 Ter start the fight and start it right,
 The reg'lar army man;
 The titillatin' battlin',
 Colt or Gatlin',
 Reg'lar army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
 He don't talk big or brave,
 He knows he's in to fight and win,
 Or help fill up a grave;
 He ain't no "mamma's darlin'," but
 He does the best he can,
 And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
 The reg'lar army man;
 The dandy, handy,
 Cool and sane,
 Reg'lar army man.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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Quality,
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Quantity.

A partial list of some of the good things to be had at our store.

Golden Wax Stringless Beans. Highland brand. Tastes as though just picked from the vine, at 15c a can.

Champignons, Mushrooms. Our own importation. Without a doubt the finest you ever ate.

Concentrated Stewed Tomatoes. Curtice Bros' brandare prepared from full flavored, high colored tomatoes, and will be found excellent for soups, dressings, etc.

Macaroni and Vermicelli. Columbia Macaroni and Vermicelli. The best domestic goods made. Three pounds for 25c.

New York Cream Cheese. The kind that makes you wish for more when you have tasted it. At 15c pound.

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Ladies' and Gents' Harderford Underwear at one-half price.

Children's Scarlet Underwear one-half price.

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Men's Jersey Fleece Shirts and Drawers 35c.

Little lots of all kinds cheap.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, fleeced, 10c.

Ladies' Knit Underskirts at 35c.

Reduced price on Silver Novelties.

Colored Silk Flashes for Fancy Work and Lambrequins, 25c a yard.

25c Embroidered Handkerchiefs, window soiled, at 12 1/2c.

Children's Sleeping Garments 19c.

Ladies' Cloth Shirt Waists at reduced prices.

The special low prices on Jackets, Capes and Furs are the lowest they will be this season.

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are those that give the most heat for the smallest amount of gas.

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we feel certain, is the most economical heater made.

The styles are the latest and the prices are the lowest consistent with long wearing qualities and the best workmanship.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor.

Soloists: Mrs. Myron R. Stowell, Soprano.

Reserved seats \$1.00 and \$1.50. Can be obtained at F. W. Baumer Co.'s store for the advance sale Friday, January 12, at 9 a. m. Public sale of seats Saturday, January 13, at 9 a. m. General admission \$1.00 and 75c.

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Charles Coghlan's Greatest Success,

THE ROYAL BOX.

Presented by an exceptionally strong company with all the original scenery, antique furniture and effects as used at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

Night prices—